

CHARLES E. HUGHES IS REPUBLICAN'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT; ROOSEVELT NAMED BY MOOSE DECLINES TO SERVE

Justice Immediately Resigns from Bench and Telegraphs Acceptance—Colonel Refuses to Be Progressive Nominee on Condition—Puts It Up to Moose Committee to Decide Whether or Not G. O. P. Nominee Deserves Election as One Who Has Vital Interests of Country at Heart—Republican Movement Toward Hughes a Landslide.

Chicago, June 11.—The two great political conventions are over and republican and progressive delegates have departed for their home states, having done what they came to Chicago to do. The Grand Old Party, as was predicted, placed the name of Charles Evans Hughes in nomination for President of the United States on the third ballot, the vote being a veritable landslide. The progressive, also, according to prophecy, named Theodore Roosevelt as their chief standard bearer.

The two big events of the day, however, were the immediate acceptance of the nomination by Justice Hughes, who forthwith resigned his high office on the Supreme Court bench, and a letter from Colonel Roosevelt declining conditionally to accept the nomination tendered him by the Bull Moose party. The letter came as a bomb-shell to the progressive convention and the gathering ended in gloom when the delegates learned of the decision of their idol.

What the colonel's course will be in the campaign to come is not known as yet. His refusal to serve is conditional upon the attitude of the republican candidate toward the vital questions of the day. He suggests that his conditional refusal be placed in the hands of the progressive national committee, which, if it be satisfied that it is for the interest of the country that Mr. Hughes be elected, can act accordingly and treat his (the colonel's) refusal as definitely accepted. If not satisfied, further conference is suggested.

Previous to the convention's making nominations, Colonel Roosevelt suggested by wire the name of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, but the suggestion was not treated seriously in either convention hall.

The republicans nominated Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana as vice-president and the progressives named John M. Barker of Louisiana.

THE LANDSLIDE TO HUGHES. When the republican convention assembled Saturday the delegates were informed by Senator Smoot that harmony committees of both parties were unable to agree upon a candidate. He also told the convention that Colonel Roosevelt had suggested Senator Lodge as a candidate who might reunite the parties. He made the further statement that the progressives had intimated the Senator Lodge suggestion. The convention showed little interest and proceeded to the third ballot.

WEEKS WITHDRAWS. Senator Weeks told the platform and withdrew his name as a candidate, telling his supporters they could vote for whom they chose. W. A. Rodenberg of Illinois then withdrew the name of Senator Sherman. The calling of the roll followed and the Hughes votes patterned like rain.

VERMONT LEADS DEMONSTRATION. The roll completed was the signal for a big demonstration. The Vermont and Oregon delegations climbed into the aisle and led a triumphal march around the hall, the other original Hughes delegations following.

THE RESULT ANNOUNCED. The demonstration completed, Chairman Harding announced the result of the vote as follows: Hughes 549; Roosevelt 12; Lodge 7; DuPont 5; Weeks 3; LaFollette 2; not voting 1. The vote against Hughes was: Maryland, 1 for Roosevelt; Massachusetts, 3 for Roosevelt, 1 for Weeks; Mississippi, 34 for Roosevelt; Missouri, 7 for Weeks; Montana, 1 for Roosevelt; North Carolina, 7 for Lodge; Oklahoma, 2 for Roosevelt; Pennsylvania, 3 for Roosevelt; South Carolina, 3 for DuPont; Tennessee, 3 for Roosevelt; Utah, 1 for Roosevelt.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was seconded by Senator Lodge and carried. A short, hearty and whole-hearted cheer, the most sincere demonstration of the week, followed.

VICE-PRESIDENT NOMINATED. It only required a short space of time to nominate Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana as candidate for vice-president. His name being presented by John W. Wamaker. The vote, afterward made unanimous, follows:

Fairbanks, 98; Elmer J. Burkett of Nebraska, 16; Hiram W. Johnson of California, 2; W. G. Webster of Illinois, 2; Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, 1; not voting, 4.

A motion offered by ex-Governor Frank H. Murphy of New Jersey empowered the national committee to fill any vacancies that occurred.

Chairman Harding then announced that he had sent a telegram to Justice Hughes informing him of his nomination. The convention, however, seemed to have no interest in anything else and adjourned at 2:02.

THE NOMINATION OF T. R. After having nominated Theodore Roosevelt of New York for president and John M. Barker of Louisiana for vice-president, and having listened to a communication from Colonel Roosevelt, in which was embodied a conditional refusal to lead the fight, the progressive convention dispersed at five o'clock Saturday afternoon.

It was a thoroughly respectful and indignant, but not a disheveled, body of men that filed out of the Auditorium but, apparently, they were determined that the third party must keep to the middle of the road at all costs.

The progressive leaders had been engaged all day in a dramatic struggle with a convention plainly out of sympathy with all plans for reconciliation with the republicans and primary choice of Senator Hughes got 105, Elihu Root 108, Cummins 85, Fairbanks 31, Sherman 9, Roosevelt 6 and Knox 24. Henry Ford got

T. R.'S CONDITIONAL LETTER OF REFUSAL.

Col. Roosevelt's conditional refusal to accept the progressive nomination for president as sent to the Moose convention at Chicago is as follows: Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 10. To the Progressive Convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as president. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination.

But if you prefer to, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes's statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted.

If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the Progressive party, and at the same time they can confer with me, and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Michigan's 32 votes by instructions. Former President Taft got 14 from Texas and the scattering included complimentary votes for Borah, Willis and McCall and the instructed vote for other candidates.

On the second ballot Michigan turned 30 over to Hughes and gave Colonel Roosevelt 2; McCall of Massachusetts turned his vote to the justice and great applause; Senator Lodge, who had nominated Senator Weeks, turned his vote to Colonel Roosevelt; W. Murray Crane announced his vote for Hughes; Missouri gave the justice 22 of her 30; New Jersey gave him 16. The New York delegation vote on the second ballot stood: Hughes 13, Root 12 and Roosevelt 2. Pennsylvania's second ballot was: Knox 35, Roosevelt 22, John Wamaker 5, Hughes 8, DuPont 2, Root 1 and one not voting. Vermont cast its entire eight for Hughes on both ballots.

Before the second ballot was taken one of the favorite sons, Governor Brumbaugh withdrew and proposed the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. The other favorite sons remained through the balloting. On the second ballot one vote was cast for Major-General Leonard Wood and one for Chairman Harding.

An analysis showing where the gains of Justice Hughes came from on the second ballot follows:

In all Justice Hughes gained 75 votes on the second ballot. He gained 1 in Alabama, 2 in California, 1 in Georgia, 1 in Kentucky, 2 in Louisiana, 2 in Maine, 1 in Massachusetts, 2 in Michigan, 4 in Missouri, 2 in Nebraska, 3 in New Hampshire, 4 in New Jersey, 1 in New York, 6 in Pennsylvania, 2 in South Carolina, 2 in Texas, 2 in Utah, 3 in Virginia, 3 in West Virginia, 1 in Hawaii. He lost 1 vote in Arkansas and 1 in Hawaii.

Roosevelt gained 16 votes on the second ballot. One of these came from Maine, 1 in Massachusetts, 2 from Michigan, 15 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Texas. He lost one vote in Idaho, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Washington, and 1 in Georgia.

In ten continuous hours the delegates to-day sat through eleven nominating speeches which presented Justice Hughes, Elihu Root, former Senator DuPont, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator Sherman, former Senator Fairbanks, Senator Cummins, Colonel Roosevelt, Senator LaFollette and Governor Brumbaugh. There were a variety number of seconding speeches. Ten had been planned for Colonel Roosevelt and although Chairman Harding agreed to recognize them all they did not all appear. The demonstrations as candidates were nominated, were the usual cheering, roaring, marching affairs.

During the uproar that greeted the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt the police had to be sent to the galleries to stop women tearing building from the railings. Other wise the demonstrations although noisy and prolonged were good natured and orderly.

The total vote of the convention fixed by the credentials committee as 589 was reduced to 97 because the two Porto Rican delegates failed to qualify. This reduced the number necessary for a nomination to 49 instead of 65, as previously had been announced.

THE FIRST BALLOT. The vote by States on the first ballot was as follows:

Alabama—Sherman 1, Burton 1, Weeks 2, Fairbanks 1, Roosevelt 1, Borah 1, Hughes 8.

Arkansas—Hughes 4, Burton 1, Roosevelt 1.

California—Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 3, Root 2, Weeks 3, Cummins 1, Hughes 1.

Colorado—Roosevelt 6, Root 5, Fairbanks 1.

Connecticut—Hughes 5, Root 5, Burton 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.

Delaware—DuPont 5, Roosevelt 1, Hughes 8.

Florida—Hughes 1, Burton 2, DuPont 2, Hughes 2, Weeks 1, Roosevelt 1.

Georgia—Hughes 1, Roosevelt 1.

Idaho—Hughes 1, Roosevelt 1.

Illinois—Sherman 5, Roosevelt 2, Indiana—Fairbanks 30.

Iowa—Cummins 26.

Kansas—Weeks 3, Root 1, Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 1, Hughes 10.

Kentucky—Fairbanks 15, Hughes 10, Roosevelt 1.

Louisiana—Weeks 3, Sherman 1, Root 1, 1-2.

Montana—Cummins 8.

Nebraska—Cummins 14, Ford 2.

Nevada—Root 2, Hughes 4.

New Hampshire—Weeks 4.

New Jersey—Hughes 12, Root 12, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.

New Mexico—Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2.

Weeks 2, Fairbanks 1-2, Hughes 4.

Maine—Root 1, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 3, Hughes 6.

Maryland—Hughes 7, Weeks 5, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.

Massachusetts—Hughes 1, Roosevelt 4, Weeks 28.

Michigan—Henry Ford 30.

Minnesota—Cummins 21.

Mississippi—Burton 1, Weeks 15, Fairbanks 2, Roosevelt 25, Hughes 4.

New York—The New York delegation was polled: Hughes 42, Root 43, Roosevelt 2.

Pennsylvania—To be polled, and the chair no directed: Brumbaugh 29, Knox 30, Roosevelt 8, Hughes 2, absent 1.

Rhode Island—Hughes 10.

South Carolina—Roosevelt 1, Fairbanks 2, Weeks 3, Burton 2, Hughes 2, Root 1.

South Dakota—Hughes 2, Weeks 25, Fairbanks 2, Roosevelt 25, Hughes 4.

Tennessee—Hughes 2, Weeks 25, Fairbanks 2, Roosevelt 25, Hughes 4.

Texas—Root 1, Fairbanks 1, Weeks 1, Burton 1, Hughes 1, Sherman 1, DuPont 1, McCall 1, Frank B. Willis 1, Taft 1.

Utah—Hughes 4, Root 3, Roosevelt 1.

Vermont—Hughes 5, Root 5, Burton 1, Weeks 3, Sherman 2, Missouri—Hughes 9, Root 12, Roosevelt 7.

Weeks 10; DuPont, 12; Sherman, 6; Fairbanks, 7; Cummins, 8; Roosevelt, 6; LaFollette, 25; Brumbaugh, 29; Ford, 30; Knox, 30; Root, 2; Willis, 4; McCall, 1; Taft, 11. Not voting, 25. Total, 587.

THE SECOND BALLOT. The second ballot by States was as follows:

Alabama—Burton 1, Weeks 4, Fairbanks 1, Roosevelt 1, Hughes 8.

Arkansas—Hughes 4, Burton 1, Roosevelt 1.

California—Burton 4, Weeks 3, Fairbanks 3, Root 2, Sherman 2, Cummins 1.

Colorado—Root 5, Roosevelt 6, Fairbanks 1.

Connecticut—Root 7, Hughes 5, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.

Delaware—DuPont 5, Roosevelt 1, Hughes 8.

Florida—Hughes 1.

Georgia—Hughes 6, Burton 2, Fairbanks 2, DuPont 3, Weeks 4.

Hawaii—Hughes 4, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.

Idaho—Roosevelt 2, Sherman 5.

Illinois—Fairbanks 29.

Iowa—Cummins 26.

Kansas—Weeks 3, Root 2, Fairbanks 2, Sherman 2, Burton 1, Hughes 10.

Kentucky—Fairbanks 15, Hughes 10, Roosevelt 1.

Louisiana—Weeks 3, Sherman 1, Root 1, 1-2.

Montana—Cummins 8.

Nebraska—Cummins 14, Ford 2.

Nevada—Root 2, Hughes 4.

New Hampshire—Weeks 4.

New Jersey—Hughes 12, Root 12, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 1, Fairbanks 1.

New Mexico—Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2.

Weeks 2, Fairbanks 1-2, Hughes 4.

Maine—Root 1, Roosevelt 2, Weeks 3, Hughes 6.

Maryland—Hughes 7, Weeks 5, Roosevelt 3, Root 1.

Massachusetts—Hughes 1, Roosevelt 4, Weeks 28.

Michigan—Henry Ford 30.

Minnesota—Cummins 21.

Mississippi—Burton 1, Weeks 15, Fairbanks 2, Roosevelt 25, Hughes 4.

HUGHES ACCEPTS NOMINATION AS HIS DUTY, HE SAYS

Stands for Americanism and American Rights—Severely Criticizes Democrats' Mexican Policy.

The message of Justice Charles E. Hughes to the republican convention accepting the presidential nomination was as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1916. Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history, I recognize that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism with firm protective upbuilding policies, essential to our peace and security, and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination.

I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. While seeking without consistency, and while interfering, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of divided purposes. Related efforts have not prevailed to recover influence and prestige so unfortunately secured, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced: to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expedients; to have the first ability of the country at command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads. We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of the international disputes.

In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression; no lust for territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense, and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise adjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principles to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

We must take up the serious problems of transportation of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

I cannot within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attentive care, and I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

DARIO RESTA WINS 300-MILE RACE

His Car Does an Average of 98.7 Miles an Hour.

Chicago, June 11.—Dario Resta today won the second annual 300 mile automobile derby at the Speedway here. Ralph De Palma was second, nearly a lap behind the leader. Resta's time

was 3 hours 2 minutes 31 seconds, an average of 98.7 miles an hour.

During the last hundred miles of the race up to the time that De Palma's engine failed him he and Resta raced almost within reach of each other, first one and then the other taking the lead.

The other cars that remained to the end of the contest had a close race among themselves but they were a number of laps behind the two leaders and at no time did they threaten to take the lead after the first half of the race was run.

But one minor accident marred the race. Just before the end of the contest, as Galvin was taking a curve at high speed his car skidded, swung about and rolled into the fence on the inner side of the track. Both Galvin and his mechanic were thrown out but neither suffered serious injury.

"MAKING THE MOST OF LIFE"

M. B. Hillegan, New State Commissioner of Education, Addresses Graduating Class of Mont. High.

Montpelier, June 11.—Dr. M. B. Hillegan, State commissioner-elect of education, addressed the graduating class of the Montpelier high school in the high school auditorium this evening upon "Making the Most of Life."

He called attention to the direct financial expense involved in the support and education of youth until they became wage earners. Even the most conservative estimate of this expense would make it a sum larger by far than the average family savings in this country, he said. The amount would purchase a high class automobile or make a substantial first payment upon a home or a farm. Even the interest on this investment would go a long way toward paying the rent of the average family.

The people who bear the greater share of this burden of expense are the parents, but others furnish a material assistance. These others may be bankers, merchants and successful professional persons who can spare the money involved without privation, but by far the greater number of those who contribute to this investment are bent with toil and who enjoy very few of the luxuries of life. In other words, the high school graduate finds himself indebted to every person in the community.

Each person who is thus backed is expected to make a return upon the investment. No one expects to be paid in kind, but such is the intimate relationship that exists between the individual and the community in which he lives that his true success is a benefit and his failure is a direct loss to every other person.

The speaker mentioned three particulars in which persons who make the most of life are required to judge relative values. The first was in the use of time; the second was the control of conduct, and the third was in the kind of recreation and enjoyments in which the individual indulged.

FAIL FOR \$245,286.93

Grissold & Mackinnon of St. Johnsbury, Grain Dealers, File Bankruptcy Petition.

Rutland, June 8.—A petition in bankruptcy involving nearly a quarter of a million dollars was filed to-day with F. S. Grissold and Robert Mackinnon, feed and grain dealers of St. Johnsbury. The petitioners in the partnership are Edward F. Grissold, Robert Mackinnon and Herbert A. Stanley.

Individual petitions were also filed by each of the partners. The company is one of the largest in the northern part of the State dealing in grain and one of the most heavily capitalized in St. Johnsbury.

The total liabilities of the bankrupt concern amount to \$245,286.93. There is \$234 due to wages, \$25,000 in secured claims, \$38,432.78 in unsecured claims and \$1,707.16 in claims against the company. The assets are \$45,155.4 in personal property and \$17,500 in real estate, of this \$100 being claimed exempt. The petitioners are represented by the law firm of Porter, Witters and Harvey of St. Johnsbury.

E. W. Grissold has no liabilities and has assets of \$200 in household goods, all of which he has pledged. Mackinnon has liabilities amounting to \$235.25 and personal assets of \$9,922.61 of which \$1,400 is claimed exempt. Herbert A. Stanley has personal liabilities of \$4,145 and assets of \$10,922.38 of which \$1,335 is claimed exempt.

PRINCIPAL LAWSON RESIGNS

Vermont Academy Head Announces Retirement—Action Follows Meeting of Baptist Convention and School Trustees.

Saxtons River, June 8.—When the Rev. Dr. George B. Lawson announced to the student body of Vermont Academy this morning that his resignation would go into effect at the close of the commencement exercises next Tuesday evening he caused a surprise not only to the boys of the school, but to the educational system of the State.

The academy is a Baptist educational institution for Vermont and Dr. Lawson has been its principal since the fall of 1908. For at least three years there have been persistent rumors that the principal was about to resign. It is known that certain Baptists have been dissatisfied with the retiring principal's work and last week a meeting was held in Rutland at which matters concerning the school were discussed. Those who attended the meeting were members of the Baptist State convention and many of the members of the board of trustees of the academy, although, according to William C. Smith of Brattleboro, clerk of the board of trustees of the school, they were not there as trustees of the school, but as members of the State convention.

Coming as it does so soon after the meeting in Rutland it is believed that the meeting had something to do with Principal Lawson's resignation.

MANY WOMEN NEED HELP.

Women are as much inclined to kidney trouble as are men, but too often make the mistake of thinking that a certain amount of pain and torture is their lot and cannot be avoided. Foley's Kidney Pills give quick relief from backache, pains in sides and muscles, stiff joints, aching joints, and bladder ailments. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

GOOD TIME TO GO.

"Now, my dear, the score is tied." "Come on," said his wife, "or we'll be late for dinner. It's a good time to leave when neither side has the advantage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If it costs more to-day it may cost still more next week. Study the ads.

NOMINEE HUGHES PLUNGES INTO THE CAMPAIGN AT ONCE

Begins a Series of Political Conferences with Party Leaders in New York City—Six Years Out of Politics.

IS FIRED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Chief Question Now Is Selection of Chairman of National Committee—Hitchcock, Williams, Keating, Tanner and Warren Prominently Mentioned.

Washington, June 11.—Charles E. Hughes will begin his fight for the presidency to-morrow with a series of political conferences in New York city. His action in hastening to New York, taken in connection with the telegram of acceptance to Chairman Harding, is construed as removing any doubt about his intention to wage a vigorous campaign from the very start.

The nominee plans to be in New York some time to meet the republican leaders returning from the Chicago convention. He will seize the opportunity also if time permits, to get in touch once more with the situation in New York State. The time for his return to Washington has not been fixed but he may stay only a few hours.

The chief questions to be discussed now concern the selection of a chairman of the national committee and the nature of the presidential campaign, particularly the part to be played by Mr. Hughes himself.

After six years of complete retirement from political activity Mr. Hughes finds himself quite out of touch with politics and he is turning to his friends in New York for information and guidance. No statement as to whom he will see there was forthcoming from the Hughes residence to-night, but it is expected he will meet former Attorney-General George W. Wickersham, long a close friend; Frederick C. Ingraham, chairman of the New York republican committee; Frank H. Hitchcock, the unauthorized Hughes booster at Chicago; Governor Whitman and others.

Friends of the nominee say he is fired with enthusiasm to get into the contest now that the convention has spoken.

Members of the Hughes family appeared in public to-day for the first time since the nomination. He and his daughter, Miss Catherine, left home at 10:30 this morning to walk two miles to the Cavalry Baptist Church. Their way was blocked by a squad of moving picture men, who kept pace with them for two squares. At the church entrance they were met by Mrs. Hughes and little Mrs. Elizabeth, who had driven there.

The moving picture men had made the family late for services. As they lingered outside the closed doors awaiting the end of the service, both Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were centers of friends pressing forward to shake hands.

During services the family was seated nine rows from the front of the church in a comparatively inconspicuous seat. After lunch Mr. and Mrs. Hughes called at the homes of all the justices of the state, where they paid farewell calls. No one was received at the Hughes home.

Representative Mann, republican leader in the House was among those who called during Mr. Hughes'